NEW YOUR HERALD, PRIDAY, MARCH II, ISSA-WITH BUFFLIGHTE.

### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Icving Place. -- Fractan Occas-NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. - BORRNIAN GIEL WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway. - ROSEDALE, OR

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-Ticture OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- Taking & Buttes

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. - Police Ser-BOWERY THEATER. Bowery-Jewess-Four Loveas-BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway. Four Giarrs, Two Dwaues. Albenos, What Is It. &c., at all hours. Afuno 8t4. on Sciult of Braces - At Sand 75, P. M.

RRVANTS MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad my.-Ermiorias Songe, Dancie, Bunkasques, 4c.-Tax

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Processy. - ETHIOPIA PANYON INES, BUILLINGER &C. TRE SPECTER LOVEL. BRUADWAY AMPRITHBATER, 433 Broadway. - Gre.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street -PERFORMING HOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway.—THE STEEDSCOPTION OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTE STREET NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEV'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermiopias

## New York, Friday, March 11, 1864.

### THE SITUATION.

The important case of the Chesapeake pirates has bee decided by Justice Ruchie, at St. John, N. B. The primars have been released upon the grounds that there was no proper requisition made for their rendition by the United States authorities; that the offence charged being piracy, and the parties, not having been in the United States after the committal of the crime alleged, are not guilty of such an offence, under the treaty, within the jurisdiction of the United States, as would entitle the United States government to require their being de Bi-ered up, and other merely technical reasons concern

We give very full accounts to day of the progress of the sears of Mobile, from our special correspondent. Ad miral Facragut was continuing the bombardment of For-Powell with the ships Calhoun, Jackson, Octavera and Se-He has not yet attacked Forts Gaines and Morgan. Even when he has subdue1 Fort Powell he will have thirty miles to proceed before he can arrive at Mobile. nine of which are through a narrow channel, with its banks fortifled the whole distance. Obstructions are again placed entirely across the channel three miles from the city, in such a way that vessels are compelled to pasunder the guas of two gon-clid forts and a battery from

The organic reported by the Richmond papers a having been found on the person of Colonel Dahlgren, advising the assusanation of Jed. Day is and so forth, is said

after a short skirmish with the enemy. Twenty-three Union soldiers were being in Kinston on the 6th inst. by the rebels, and the event created a serious riot, which it took a considerable armed force to put down. The in dignation of the loval people was violently manifested and the Stars and Stripes were conspicuously displayed on

Army yesterday, and dired with General Meade. It is said that his visit will be extended to two or three days. The new Lieuteunut General has devoted much time to military matters while at Washington, being in Major General Size! has assumed command of the De partment of West Virginia, and has fixed his headquar ters at Comborland. Con ral Averill captured two spice the were endergoring to pass southward through his nekersville Loudon county, in which several of the

Iwenty-first New York cavalry were killed. O ir anthentic reports from Grant's department show beyond Meridian, destroying all the railroads in that wire nity, thirty-two locomotives and a large number of cars. There was no more fighting after leaving Capton, where Wirt Adams' rebel carpiny was encountered. General bundred A large number of plantations were de stroyed All is quiet at Chattangoga and Knoxville. Our new position at the former place is considerably in advance of the one held during the winter. General Parmer's line, embracing the Chickamangs battle field. Ringgold, Taylor's and White Oak Ridges, to Gereland Gan, is already fortified. The rebeis are said to be

Desputches from st. fours say that the town of Watdron, some sixty miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansos and recently the vivance post of our forces, was burne by guernius a few nights since.

discuste us in possession of the fact that another rebe privateer is at large in the seean. It appears that Car Captale Drew, of the Roange, that he heard, from reliable quarters, that there was a rebel privateer cruising to the painted lead color. This is important, especially as it concerns the Aspinwall are of steamers.

## CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, a remountrance was presented from loading flowest manufacturers against an extension of the Goodyear toda rabber patent. Petitions were prevented for increased railroad facilities between this city and l'hitadelphia. A bill was passed giving the Pre-Summer reported from the Slavery and Freedmen Com mutes a bill to make the President's emancipation to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose surpous government gold to the highest postponed till to-day. During the debate on it Mr. Sher The boll to make the pay of colored troops the same as that of waite soldiers was then taken up, the question being on the adeption of the amendment of Mr. Davis, o Kentucky, for the appointment of commissioners to de toba as military service. Mr. Pomersy, of Kansas, hathe down and he proceeded, in a long speech, to define his position in regard to the Presidential accession seeming his communical with the circular recessly issue for the givene ment of Secretary Chase's claums to the nomication of the republican party. He set forth, in cover persate and well defined sections, the programme or his finition, and come aded by urging on his party the elicide of its adoption. He was replied to by Mr. Williams, of Minnesona, and others; after which Mr. Davis an estment was religious by thirty-one to six, and was then passed by the same vote. The bill grant to must to mid in the construction of a ratifold it. Part to Laue Superior was pussed after some debate that the Segme attractues,
be the flower of Representatives a bill was introduced

and reterred providing for such appropropriation as may be recovered to preserve the harpers on the Northers Isian and western river from rain, and make such tem porably repairs as may be incomery, until more permanext works can be constructed. Mr Welson of lows. introduced a bell to assemble the Court of Claims, which on Seventionery Penacous toported a bill, which we unaroundly feated giving to each of the Revolutionary pensembers one hundred dollars appears to commence from the 1st of January last, and e continue during town lives, in addition to the pension to which they are counted under former acts of Concres ers living, the youngest bring ninety-two and the oldest one boudged and five years of age. The Senate bit placing the name of John I. Burn, of Pennsylvania on the lightle of Cotty-surg, was possed. Mr. Arnold, I exail, caused be combatted; and the actors | Cromwell.

from the Committee on Causts and Roads, rearmy and navy vessels from the Mississippi river to the Western lakes. Considerable debate ensued, when the bill was postponed until Monday week Mr . Arnold also ncross the Falls of Ohio, but no definite action was taken upon it. Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, introduced a bill gran ing peasions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and including in its provisions all who served in the reguiar army or navy or in the militis for the term of two months. The consideration of the Denoisacy bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, which was reported, with amendments; but without taking definite action thereon the House adjourned

### THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday another large batch of road and the overgrowding of street cars and stages were presented. Notice was given of a bill to tax dividends of were introduced providing for the voluntary consolida tion of ratiroad corporations, relative to the tenure of fice of the State militia, dividing the Seventh Judicial district of New Voricelty and requiring corporations t produce their books when required by the courts of this State. The resolution in favor of paying the interest falling due on State stocks in paper money instead of oils was called up and debated at length. The amond nent to pay foreign bondholders in coin was lost, and the original resolution was then adopted by a vote of eightes

to the Assembly the bills appropriating \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers of this State who fell at Gettysburg, and also \$10,000 for the improvement of Beaver rive were advanced to a third reading. A bill was introduce requiring all the New York city railroad companies to make monthly statements of their gross recaipts to the Comptroller of the city, and pay tou per cent thereof over to the city Treasurer, and also that they keep in repair the payament from curb to curb of all streets through which their tracks are laid. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Mill

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The steamship Rosnoke, from Havana, arrived at this interest from St. Domingo. Reinforcements for the Span ish expeditionary army were hourly expected at Havani the recent birth of a Spanish princess. The English blockade running steamer Donegal had arrived from Mobile with a cargo of one thousand bales of cotton. There is no later news from Mexico by the Rosnoke.

The Congressional committee to decide between the claims of New London, Connecticut, and League Island, in the Dalaware river, as a sustable location for a new way to the former place, and were bonored with a recen tion at the Astor Rosse, in which General Dix and other distinguished military gentiemen and many of our mos influential citizens participated. The committee word afterwards escorted to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A meeting was beld in the Cooper Institute test even ing for the relief of East Tonnesses, over which General Walbridge presided. The large audionce was addressed by the Hoa, N G Taylor, tate representative from Eas fennessee, who, in an elequent and forcible speech, pre humanity and patriotism of the people of the North, not only on account of their sufferings in the past, but on ac count of their loyalty through all their trials to the constitution and the Union. His speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently applanded. Rov. Hoory Ward Beocher delivered a lecture in th

Academy of Music last evening, his subject being "Our will be found in another part of to-day's paper The Councilmen met at four o'clock yesterday, Presi

routine papers a resolution was adopted changing the Conneilman William S. Optyke was then called to the chair and a large amount of business transacted. Reso Affairs to procure stands of colors for the use of the Boar I then adjourned until Monday next at two o'clock.

Supertuteadent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan pelice, is equities to the thanks of the press and the public for his collection of the returns of the election on Tuesday pight very short notice the results of the canvass in the city

There are six thousand four hundred and thirty-thre nmates now in the institutions under the care of the Cou nissioners of (barities and Correction. The number admitted to them lest week was one thousand one hun dred and sixty six and the number discharged, trans ferred or who died was our thresand two bundred and

Supreme Court chambers, on a motion to remire the case into the federal courts. Nothing of any public interes was developed

against John Jay, receiver of the Mechanics. Fire in curance Company, for the recovery of \$2,000 alleged to be due the praintiff on a policy of insurance issued by said company. The examination of the defendant on the rise and sodden fathers of the coaceca was highly in teresting, and affects noother proof of the careless man per in which corporations sometimes conduct thee

In the month of August, 1960, as a man named George Knox win passing through Ninch avenue, near the cor per of Twenty-sixth street, he was knocked acossiess by a scaffold which fall from the third story of a house to his home twelve months from the effects of the injuries, and appreciately was taken to St. Luke's Bospital where to remained nine months longer. He has never fully recovered from the effects of the accident, and now seeks to recover damages for the injuries in question The case came up before Judge Cardozo in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, but was not concluded when

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, John Dabbs, a young man about mostoes yours of age, pleaded guilty of committing an asseult on officer Shea, of the Fourth precedt, by firing a pistot at him on John Johnson, pleaded guilty of having attempted to pass a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Railroad Bank of Rhodisland on the 5th of February last John Kiefe, the keeper of a inger bier saloon at Hoboken, was tried, along stolen a piece of mohair alpeca, valued at \$30, from the store of Messre. Lord & Taylor, in Grand street, on the 24 of February last. The case was proved to the satisfac tion of the jury, who rendered a verdict of guilty. All the prisoners were remanded for amtence.

In the United States Grout Court, Judge Shipman presiding, a young man named Charles Goldy was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having sworn false y to an estratment paper. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for Tuesday next, he being held to ball

In the United States Circuit Court the trial of John L. Carget, in licted for a robbery on the Post Office, was set

The targe fluctations is gold during the past two or three days have unsettled prices for both foreign and d mestic merchandise, and, with a light business yesterday, most goods were merely nominal. The expected in crease of duties and internal tax renders holders firmethan they would be; but the gold fluctuations never thomas evert a marked influence, though not nearly so great an influence as formerly. On 'Change flour de clined 6c. a 10c., wheat, 1c. a 2c., corn and outs 1c. Provisions were scarcely so firm, except pork and beef pork. Lard was a shade off. With increased room on the berto for Liverpool, rates of freight were lower to the port, but without decided change in other directions We akey was aparenty to firm, sie now being the top

mock marriage at the Brooklya Santiary Fair, upon the impropriety of which we have before commented, is meeting with universal condemnation The Rev. Mr. Cuyler, in a characteristically saucy letter, acknowledged his share in the transaction, but denied the right of mere laymen or daily journals to pronounce upon its morality. That it was a mockery of an ordinasce which all Christian sects regard as of divine origin, and was therefore calculated to bring into contempt that which all good men

therein courted public reprobation when they consented to participate in it. They need not, therefore, be surprised to find that the world is not willing to accept the shallow but intolerant ideas of New England Puritanism for perfect Christianity, or to sustain the cant which covers irreligion, and makes ili-timed sport of that which is most revered by the religious of all creeds. We find that the Observer, which is regarded as a strictly religious organ, condems this mock marriage in the strongest

terms. It says:-This mockery of a solema Service has been the subject of free conversation among ministers and others during the past week, and we have yot to hear of the first person, among the clergy or the laity, among men or women, who does not regard it with disapprobation and disgust. The least objection to it is the bad taste of the affair, the whole thing being offensive to all proper sonsy of the nature of the marriage institution. It is moreover an agravation of the impropriety that the parties pretending marriage were already husband and wife who tent their services to make the joke complete.

This wholesale and just condemnation of the profane farce enacted by Mr. Cuyler, coming from such a source, ought to satisfy him that buffoonery in connection with holy things will not be tolerated, although it dossemanate from New England smartness.

The Great Crisis of the War-General Grant in Washington-What is to be

General Grant is in Washington. He is called there by the political managers of the war, to be used, if possible, for their purposes, and then to be put aside with other of the broken tools that tyrants cast away." He is on trial now as he has never before been His ability as a general has been abundantly proven; he stands before the world a hero and a conqueror, of acknowleged achievements, and he is about to be tried in the final fire. He enters now into that dangerous arena of the politicians from which so few soldiers have come out with their laurels still green, but success in which put the final stamp of greatness to the names of Cæsar, Cromwell and Bo-

History is a storehouse of examples; and our own history of the past few years is particularly rich in examples of what ought to be avoided by a great man, as well as of what a really great man might have done Had General Scott upon the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln adhered to his own distinct and definite ideas as to what action should be taken, and informed Mr. Lincoln clearly that if such action were not taken be would resign, then he would have employed against the politicians and for the benefit of the people that great power that he held over the popular mind and heart, and that had been earned by good conduct and success in the wars of two geaerations. He would have initiated in that event an early, earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war that would have given tangible results at once, and he would have added to his giories the gratitude of a third generation, and have gone to his retirement a true Nestor and the grandest man of modern history. Or had be, before the first battle of Bull run, when the on to Richmond" clamor arose, held on more firmly to his knowledge of what was right-bad he then said to the administration, "with me or without me," "in my way or without my consent"-his hold on the country was then still strong enough to have enabled him to control the government. Our first movement would have been made as he knew that it should be made, and the rebellion would have been crushed in its first battle. But he permitted the politicians to sway bim upon military points, and the war under his guidance was a

General McChellan failed on this point quite as badly. His opportunity came, and he suffered it to pass by. He was the Atlas on whose shoulders our world rested in the early days of August, 1862. Our army was beaten and in rout towards the capital, and the victe-The President Cabinet and all the men at Washington admitted their littlegess and called upon McClellan to save the country. He came forward, and the country, but an hour before panic stricken felt at ease. Never was a man more completely the one man of a country than he was then of this country. He came forward and. with a mistaken magnanimity, took command of the army without conditions. Had be then demanded of the administration such concessions or such modifications in its radical affinities as would have secured perfect freedom for him in command of the army had he even required an entire change in the Cabinet, he could have had his will. But he failed in this, and he was sacrificed for the second time in less than

General Grant stands in the position that Scott and McClettan have stood in: but the position is now one of greater importance and interest. Its interest is intensified by the slaughters of the past year, and by the whole progress that the war has made in that time. He comes to Washington in the greafest crisis of the country's history, and he has to measure strength with those who lead the political factions the men who ruined the plans of his predecessors. He is to be ruled or to rulethere is no line between. If he is swayed as Scott was or as McClellan was he will be but another hero lost. If he has the intellectual power and force to mould the factions elements to his own will—if he has the moral courage to force consent to what he wishes, all will be right. His position is, indeed, a grander and more significant one than any ever occupied by Scott or McClellan. He comes from great victories to a national capital torn by opposing interests, as Cassar marched towards the Rubicon, as Napoleon went to Paris after the Egyptian expedition. and as Gromwell went to London before the dissolution of the Parliament

He may find the example of those men lastructive. No one acquainted with his history could for a moment suppose General Grant capable of any interference with the liberties of the country; but he may equal the achievements of those three men and keep within the constitution. He may do all the good that they did and none of the barm. He will be forbidden by the radicals, as Casar was, to pass a certain line, behind which they consider themselves safe. But he must have as little respect for these wretches as Casar had for those in Rome, as Napoleon had for those who ruined France while he lived in his obscure lodgings in the rue Victoire, or as Cromwell had for that Parliament that "had no heart to do anything for the public good," and to whose "prating" he put such a sudden end "for the glory of God and the good of the country." If General Grant has the moral courage to control and subdue this radical mob he will save the country, and will become at once an unambitious Cosar, a patriotes Bonaparte and an hones

Grant and Barettek-Great Excitement of the People Hore and in Wash-

Ington. The good people of New York city are stark mad. In Washington the same deplorable condition exists. The cases are parallel; the cause differ. General Grant is now in Washington, and the people, from Old Abe down to the latest batch of contrabands, are crazy about him. For the first time in his life the President is so seriously impressed that he cannot tell a

spicy story-he has forgotten all his anecdotes. The arrival of the unpretending victor of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga reminded Mr. Lincoln of nothing he ever saw be fore, and he has quite lost his senses in conse quence. The people at the War Department never had any to lose, while we all know that there never was method in the madness of Chase. Secretary Welles would be crazy had he awakened from his long nap; but he still sleeps. He gave instructions when he last turned in that he was not to be disturbed until the Alabama was caught, and we all know that

has not as yet been accomplished. T In the midst of this almost universal madnes General Grant is calm. He has already taken the Army of the Potomac in hand, and has determined that it shall do something-that it shall have a chance to accomplish such brave deeds as it can, if properly commanded, and, above all, if it is not made a plaything for the powers at Washington. It is said that he will not submit to any more tampering with that great army. We hope that in this instance rumor is right. General Grant accepted the lieutenant generalship just as be is in the habit of taking the enemy's cities-without any fuse. He knows that it is intended as a wet blanket for him, but is aware that the natural beat of his constitution will soon regulate any undue humidity which may exist in this other wise honorific wrapper.

In New York the people are mad because they have Faust, and the Devil is in it. They go to see Mephistopheles with an ardor quite insane. M. Maretzek might coin-excuse us. the word has become obsolete gather untold heaps of greenbacks were he to give the people Faust as often as they desire it ; but Max, like General Grant, is sane amid all the surrounding delirium, and, with noble abnegation, and not because his artists cannot stand it, gives us Faust at rare intervals. On those occasions the people rush into the Academy of Music as though they had but one night to live, and were determined to yield it up to Faust and Maretzek. As a cure for this operatio hallucination. Maretzek offers at times such antidotes as Don Giovanni (Mozart's chef d'oncere). Macbeth, &c. All in vain; the maddened crowds refuse the antidote and return eagerly to the intoxicating, delirious poisonous we might say devilish-draught, Faust. Maretzek, frightened at the bavoc he is making, has determined to give New York a breathing spell, and so he goes to Boston, where in two weeks he expects to have ren dered the lightheaded denizens of the Hub even more lightheaded than they are at present The short spelt may cure New York; but we much fear that upon his return Maretzek will find the people as Faust mad as ever.

THE PRESIDENCY-REMORES RETIREMENT OF MR. CHASE GENERAL FREMONT AND HIS PEAT FORM -- From Obio and from Washington we have the report that Mr. Chase has withdrawn from the field as a Presidential candidate for 1864 His patriotism, we are told, would not permit him to continue before the country as an aspirant for the succession, in view of the necessity of harmony and cohesion among the rank and file of the administration party; but it appears, nevertheless, that his retirement from the contest with "Old Abe" is due to the discovery that Mr. Chase could not command a najority of his party even in the Ohio Legisla-

ture against "Old Abe." Assuming that this news of the backing out of the head of the Treasury is true, we may conclude that he and all his financial nower will now be thrown into the scale of President Lincoln But there is yet another Richmond in the field

ia the person of General Fremont. Against Abraham Lincoln he stands somewhat in the position that Martin Van Buren occupied in 1848 a hadly used man, resolved upon a comprobensive satisfaction for his shabby treat ment. The German-American National Club Fremont) of the Seventeenth ward of this city have doubtless correctly defined his position in their recent resolution, that under no circumstances whatever will they support Presideat Lincola for a second term The new radical Fremont organ which has just been ushered to the world from this metropolis, under the suggestive name of the New Nation, broadly and in every possible way foreshadows a war to the death by General Fremont and his radicals against Abraham Lincoln. The Fremont platform is one, too. upon which the great radical German element and all the out-and-out red republicans and black republicans of the country may heartily combine. Its leading features are:-

First-Absolute, complete and immediate liberty, without distinction of race or color. Second-The absolute maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Third-Another and better military organieation than that of President Lincoln. Fourth -A diminution of the powers of the Executive and a larger responsibility of Cabi-

net ministers to Congress. Fifth-A nation in the place of a confedera-

Now, unless the fortunes of war shall yet bring General Grant in the foreground and leave "Old Abe" in the background, the best thing that the broken up democracy can do is to fuse with the Fremont party. Why not? Why stick upon democratic principles and prejudices when they have had their day and become obsolete ideas? Why not take a new departure, and strike ahead of the administration on this modern idea of universal liberty by adopting the Fremont platform and Fremont as their candidate !

## Abolition of Slavery In Virginia

ARRANDRIA, Va., March 19, 1864.
The following report of the Committee on Emancipa ion was adopted at twelve o'clock to-day by the Cat stitutional Convention now in assesion to this city. There was but one dissenting vote to the report. One hundred gues are now being fired in honor of the

event, and bells are ringing throughout the city. Mr. Watson, in behalf of the Chairman of the Commit se on Emancipation, submitted the following report:-Your Committee on Emancipation bag leaved to report as a part of the constitution of Virginia, to be inserted in the asses, under the caption of "Savony or Freedom," Prot. Savony or involuntary servitine, except for crume, is hereby abblished and prohibited in the State

Securi-Courts of competent jurisdiction may approu

### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A tetter from the Army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued directing that all ladies within the passes shall be granted to such visitors.

Ton desertors, mostly cavalry, came into the lines yes An entertainment was given last night by Captain

Cox and Clinton, of General Meade's staff, to some visitors. It was the best affair of the kind during the

rere captured by guerillas about a mile and a hall polled to surrouder. Several of them afterwards ca

Faust will be sung to-night at the Academy of Music

Yesterday hundreds in valu applied for seats; all were sold. We deem it little short of madness on the part of Mr. Maretzek to leave New York when he might re main, get two sets of artists and give Faust at least or farty nights to overcrowded The ways of impressaril are strange, and Maretzek is the most unfathomable of them all a Paust excitement to equal the freuzy New York on the subject. To-morrow Fanst will be given that they may thus secure seats. They crowded the house last Saturday before noon. To-morrow they will

THE PATTISON CONCERT

Mr. J. N. Pattison-an artist whose success for the past evening next a grand concert, vocal and instru-mental, at the Academy of Music. The young artist will be assisted by Miss Laura Harris and Signor Lotti, of the Maratzak troups; Signor Amodio, the S. C. Campbell, so favorite a concert singer, and who created so marked an impression lately in English opera, and also a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theo

Mr. Pattison will play on this occasion the famous esources of a pianist, requiring the utmost delicacy of execution. The work when interpreted by an artist of bility is grand, even poetical. Besides this, the grea feature of the concert. Mr. Pattison will play his successful fantasia on Martha

### The Cruise of the United States Steaming

Lizzie. Captain Allen, of the United States steaming Lizzle, at The Lizzie was from Philadelphia bound to Key West of Abacos, and, as the fuel was short, put into Nassau at four P. M of February 21, reported to the American to J. Darling & Co. They sent me to Mr Remie He reresid to furnish us with coal, as it was a government, steamer. There was in port at the time two vessels' leaded with coal for the United States government, put in in distress, the captains of which offstead me coal on my receipt, but the Consult refused me The morchants of the place also refused to sell me any as it was for a government steamer Mr. Darling & Co. dinally bought some for me claiming it to be for his own special use. After which I was informed on good authority a number of Southern desperations had planned the capture of the tug and murder the crow. That two armed schoopers were to be sent out in the morning

## Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

ONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD—LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS—OPENING CEREMONIES—ARRANGING THE GOODS FOR SALES—ENTERTAINMENT BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE POURTH WARD, STO.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolican Sanitary Fair are in the receipt of a large number of letters from pericans residing in Europe, who are desirous of con tributing to the forthcoming Metropolitan Sanitary Pair be contributed, and from every part of four ope money, jowelry, statuary, paintings and other similar articles are on their way to the building in Fourteenth street where the Fair will be held SPROIAL LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

In connection with the Fair a committee has been pointed to prepare for publication a series of small vol Commission With this object in view they solicit con tributions in the shape of private letters from among the friends of those who have been ongaged in carrying out

Deritations have already been issued to the Governors

ARREANDING AND GLASSIPPING THE GOODS. Attra volve and Classify from the GOODs. The great interest monifested in the Sanitary Fair by all classes of our citizens is made apparent by the engrous an end of contributions which will have to be arranged and classified dering the next fortnight. All classes are somitly interested and have shown neckampled liberality in their contributions. The druggists, painters and cabinet makers are referred to a card in our advertising columns, which they will find of interest and importance in connection with the Great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair

ENTOGRATINGST BY SOHOOL OHILDREN. amount regized by the children's efforts was about \$600

# Laurence by Mes Saran A. WRIGHT -Au amusing loc-

re was delivered fast eventog in the Cooper fastitute, by Mrs S. A. Wright, on the subject of "Love" The fair and elequent speaker traced the history of love from the and elequent speaker traced the history of love from the graden of Edea, drawing a very romantic picture of the condition of our first parents there, and drawing the conclusion that though woman was made from "the crooked rib of man, she has not so much of his crookedoes and hardees as is generally appealed." She wone on their town in ammesaured terms. There were several persons present who were evidently disappointed in the character of the locture, and who keps constantly interrupting the lecturer. These interruptions increased as the lady proceeded, and finally reached such a pitch that she could scarcely be beard at all. The speaker frequently appeared to them for order, semistimes in scatting terms; but this only seemed to agravate them more, and she finally had to account to the confusion. Apart from this, the subject was smartly and amusingly descanded upon.

St. Parmon's Day—The national festivat of Irdand, Sr. Parsick's Day-The national festival of Ireland

which has always been observed the world over, is approaching. Great preparations are on foot to celebrate it with much colst in this city. It appears, by an advertisement in another column, that the "Knights of St. Patrick" are to have a grand nanquet on the occasion at the aster House, the tickets for which are being absorbed very rapidly, and, as they are limited in number, will probably be all disposed of within the next few days. Among the destinguished guests novited to particle of the hospitality of the knights, are his Excellency, Governor Seymour; his Honor, Mayor Guather: Major General McCleilan Brigadler General T. F. Masgher, Archidecon McCarron, Richard O'Gorman, Colonel John O Mabony, Hon Jone R. Develin, Hon, Judge Hoarne, Dr. Carnochan, P. J. Meeban, of the Irish American and others.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR NEVERS OF THE SEVENTE RECEMENT New York State National Goago — Major B. M. Novera, of the Seventh regiment New York State National Guard, has resigned. He has been some sitteen years connected with the gallant corps. His resignation is much regretted among the members of the Seventh, as he was an Fina is Wast Timer-Tumo Steam, -- Shortly after these

o'clock this (Toursday) moraing a fire broke out in the o'clock this (Thursday) moraing a dra broke out in the dwelling apartments of Mrs. Elizabeth Brant, in the range of busdings No. 114 West Thirty third street occupied by colored people. It was caused by a girl, named Caroline Jones. failing asteep and leaving a coulds burning on a trunk in the bedroom. The damage to the furniture will be about \$100; no insurance. The buildings are owned by B. M. Fowler, damage about \$400; insured by \$2,400 in the Pacific, Peter Cooper and Gresowich languance commands.

## Paglitam.

A Paizz Figur, ... Two buffers, "to fortune and to faces unknown," respectively usined Jim standard and Bidy Gassy, yesterday marging repaired to the neighborhood to" for \$25 a mile. They managed to clude the vigilance the Videog of the Brooklyn polica. Superinteralent and put the after through according to the rules of ring. They promoted each other for twenty through the heat along the school lasted forty one amouted, when factors desired the videog, and was brought away in the

# GRANT'S ARMY.

The Immense Damage Inflicted on the Enemy by Sherman's Expedition.

# Particulars of General Smith's Ceoperative Movements.

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1864. The Caire despatches of the Gazette say that pas by the steamer Sultana report that Sherman's exped all the railroads in that vicinity, thirty two locom and a large number of cars.

Sherman's loss in killed, wounded and missing is are

All is quiet at Chattanoogs and Knogville

CHATTANOGGA, MARCH 10, 1864. General Thomas rode to the front to-day, and for

quiet stong the lines. heid during the winter. General Paimer's line, embrac-ing Chickamauga battle field, Hinggold, Taylor's and White

The rumors of skirmishing, heavy firing in the front, past, have no foundation whatever. General Palmer's orders to his command for target practice gave rise to There are now at Dalton and Tunnet Hill six divisions

and two old brigades of rebel infantry-viz.: form brigades, consisting of Rhoddy's, Patterson's, Hume's and Davidson's cavairy; Harden's infantry corps, consists lug of Walker's, Cheatham's and Claiborne's divisions Bates' commands. Four thousand men is a large cott mate for each division of infantry, and three thousand for a division of cavalry. give a grand total of twenty-nine thousand men. There are no apprehensions of a raid on the railro

the lines are being rebuilt. The road to Ringgold is nearly finished and will be well guarded.

The Second Michigan Volunteers—the heroes of nine ty fights—Colouel Ben Smith, are re culisting.

Major McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General of the department, goes to Philadelphia to morrow.

General W. S. Smith's Recent Cavalry Expedition. [Nashville Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette Assivitzs, March 7, 1864. General Smith, commanding the late cavalry expedition from Memphia, through Mississippi, reached here vesterday.

from Memphia, through Mississippi, reached bere yesterday.

The following particulars are reliable—The main purpose of the exceptition—seven thousand strong—was the destroy rairouds and army stores. It was not exembed to jum Rhoman, although destrable. The expedition was delayed ten days by heavy freshets. The Mississippi State tordos, under General Ghaloon, reported at eleven thousand strong, began to surround us in a region traversal by wast awames, and General Smith determined to return. He fell back showly, ambuscading the pursuing rebols. The Fourth regulars routed a rebol brizate three times at Okolons. At a beavy strimish at Joy's farm Col. Forrest, brother of Gen. Forrest, was killed and Col. McCullock severely wounded. The rebolic were completely routed. Our roturn was deliberate. The robol loss in various engagements was not less than etchnodrest.

hundred. Our loss was not over one hundred and fifty, chicky strap-ofers. Gen. Griecson is highly commended for his abili-ty. The Second brigade, Col. Hapburn, composed of lows and limous executry, distinguished itself. The ex-pedition was a very decided success, though it did not accomplish all that was desired. The camage does to the enemy's railrands is irreparable, and the destruction of government stores very great.

### A NEW NAVAL STATION.

Reception of the Congressional Committee ht the Astor House-Remarks of General Dix, Mesers, Rollins, Rice, Brandegee and Others, &c.

The Congressional Naval Committee, appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for a new caral station, arrived in this city yesterday, and were bosoes influential citizens, mostly members of the Chamber of empowered to decide between two locations—New Location, Connecticut, and Lengue Island, near the city of coliar natural advantages for the purpose of a navat ste

tion Longue Island has already been examined by the committee, who are in New York morely or route to the other poles of investigation.

The mambers of the committee are the following generations — Messrs Kolley and Moorhand, of Pennsylvania, Rice, of Massechuseits. Pixe, of Maine; Spaulding, of Ohio; Brandegee of Connecticut, Griswold, of New York, and Ralling, of Missouri.

The reception accorded to these gentiones at the Aston House yesterday was cordial and interesting. A mining those present were Generals Dr., Schenck, Garfield and Strong Messra Crosswall, Kasano, Deming, Sodgwick, Strong Messra Crosswall, Kasano, Deming, Sodgwick,

Mr. R. H. McCongy was called to the chair, and made

to the traces, of whom tone are between two and three thousand at present, part of whom are regulars. In a short time this fort wit be well recpared for sevene. After a few other requested to sevene. After a few other requested the speaker took his seat, and general applicace.

Mr. Brandlane of Compecticut, was next called upon, and responded as follows.—He had been setested by his collesques to respond for them in recognition of the recention extended to them by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and he dot not feel justified in declining that dely, insamed as they had just come from the field of dely, whore they had passed a vigorous councepton law. He foil highly gratified and proud of the recention which had been extended strendageously by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, at the tap of the dramp, to a committee from Washington having the commercial interests of the country under consideration. Here were represented nearly all the loyal States of the Union. The apesitor than obligatory referred to Possitivania as the great swear that has left Connecticut and New Sughandthe more beautiful daughter of a beautiful mether, of Irwa as almost at the base of the Rocky Mountains—small in area to a great in capanity. The speaker also referred to the loyal support the government received from the State of Sissant. She will come to use the young-est free State in the Union, and sho will come bathod in the commission was composed of man of various political strikes, yet there was an entire annumity of feeling an thouse of basines we of most to understrained activative from the Canadaa to the God. God has designed that the commission was composed of man of various political strikes battle deith of the committee, was introduced in brief specified. The committee, was introduced in brief specified that in committee, was introduced in brief specified. The committee, was introduced in brief specified that in committee of the committee and proposed of the remarks and survey will perch upon the country would wield t

from neutrality

1 one must specified to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.